



**URBAN DISTRICT OF
WOMBWELL**

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

**OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1965**



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I N D E X

SECTION I	page
Natural and Social Conditions and Statistics	5
SECTION II	
General Provision of the Health Services in the Area	11
SECTION III	
Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases	13
SECTION IV	
Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector	16
SECTION V	
Divisional Report	56

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : C. E. JOHNSON, J.P.

Chairman of the Health Committee : J. W. MELLOR, J.P.

Councillors : Messrs. J. Beaumont, B. Fellows, P. Hargreaves,
B. Richardson, H. F. Saunders and D. Shaw.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health :

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officers of Wombwell Child Welfare Clinic :

L. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. G. S. MAXWELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Medical Officer of Jump Child Welfare Clinic :

D. J. FAIRCLOUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. FINNEY, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.,
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)

Additional Public Health Inspector :

R. SEWELL, P.H.I.D., M.A.P.H.I. (App. 20th May, 1965)

Health Visitors :

D. DYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

M. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Pt. 1), H.V. Cert. Q.I.D.N.S.
(App. July, 1965)

D. M. PARRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Clinic Nurses :

D. HODGSON, S.R.F.N.

J. GREENSMITH, S.R.N.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

E. BEEVER, S.R.N.

Senior Clerk, Divisional Health Office :

L. S. WRIGG

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33, Queens Road,
BARNSELEY.

August, 1966.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the
WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my tenth and final Annual Report on the health and social conditions of Wombwell for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

The vital statistics were generally satisfactory with an infant mortality rate below last year's figure and also below the national average. The peri-natal mortality rate was almost the same as last year, just slightly above the County and national averages. The birth rate and stillbirth rate were both close to the County and national figures.

In the field of immunisation statistics, I am pleased to be able to say that the improvement which occurred in 1964 was maintained, but Wombwell still has a relatively low rate and there is still room for further improvement. Opportunity was taken during the year to bring the state of vaccination against Tuberculosis up to date and to reduce the age group at which this procedure is carried out. This meant offering vaccination to the whole of Wombwell High School and 667 children in that school were finally vaccinated. This meant that in future it will only be necessary to vaccinate entrants to Secondary School at the age of 11 years.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the courtesy and many kindnesses they have shown, the Chief Public Health Inspector for his help and co-operation and the staff of the divisional health office for their loyal support.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. BARNES,

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	3,850 acres
Population Census 1961	18,950
Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1965	19,150
No. of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	6,098
Rateable Value	£425,175
Nett product of a Penny Rate	£1,696 : 9s. : 4.758

The chief occupations of the population are coal-mining, textile manufacturing, engineering and printing. Coal-mining is by far the largest source of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1965 was 19,150, compared with 19,010 in 1964. The natural increase of population or the number of births over deaths, was 168 as compared with 152 in 1964.

Live Births

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Legitimate	160	168	328
Illegitimate	8	9	17
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	168	177	345
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The number of births registered during the year was 345 an increase of 7 compared with 1964. There were 17 illegitimate births or 4.9% of the total births registered, compared with 4.7% in the previous year.

The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for the births in 1965, which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted rates for other districts and with the rate for the country as a whole.

The adjusted birth rate for the district was 18.4 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 18.7 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 18.0 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

BIRTH RATE

				Rate per 1,000 Population		
BIRTHS				WOMBWELL		
Year	Males	Females	TOTAL	Adjusted	Crude	England and Wales
1956	150	165	315	16.6	16.6	15.7
1957	171	157	328	17.3	17.3	16.1
1958	148	174	322	16.9	16.9	16.4
1959	146	157	303	15.9	15.9	16.5
1960	159	151	310	16.2	16.2	17.1
1961	149	137	286	15.2	15.2	17.4
1962	172	154	326	17.2	17.2	18.0
1963	203	189	392	20.9	20.5	18.2
1964	177	161	338	18.1	17.8	18.4
1965	168	177	345	18.4	18.0	18.0

Stillbirths

There were 6 stillbirths last year, 1 fewer than in 1964. The stillbirth rate was 17.1, compared with 20.3 in the previous year and with 15.7 in England and Wales. The stillbirths continued to contribute significantly to the peri-natal mortality rate and I give below the causes of stillbirths in Wombwell during 1965.

- i. Cerebral Haemorrhage. (Hospital Booking).
- ii. Placental Praevia. (Hospital Booking).
- iii. Accidental Haemorrhage. (Hospital Booking).
- iv. Cerebral Haemorrhage. (Hospital Booking).
- v. Placental Insufficiency. (Hospital Booking).
- vi. Cord round neck of foetus. (Domiciliary Booking).

Deaths

The total number of deaths last year, including deaths of residents dying outside the district but excluding non-residents who died in the district was 177 comprised of 97 males and 80 females. The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor was 11.6 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 11.5 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were : heart and circulatory, cancer, respiratory.

Infant Mortality and Peri-natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate last year was 17.4 per 1,000 live births as compared with 20.7 per 1,000 in 1964 and with 19.0 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. Of the 6 infant deaths, 5 occurred within the first month of life and were classified as neo-natal deaths. The illegitimate infant death rate was Nil. The peri-natal mortality rate was 31.3 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, compared with the County average of 27.3. The following table is a record for your district for the past ten years in respect of peri-natal mortality.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

Year	Deaths in first week of life	Stillbirths	Total...live and Stillbirths	Peri-natal Mortality
1956	5	4	319	28.2
1957	6	5	333	33.0
1958	7	8	330	45.5
1959	6	10	313	51.1
1960	3	10	320	40.6
1961	3	5	291	27.5
1962	4	2	328	18.3
1963	7	11	403	44.6
1964	4	7	345	31.9
1965	5	6	351	31.3

INFANT MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total under one year
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Heart	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hydrocephalus	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Anoxia in labour	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
TOTAL	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6

STILLBIRTHS

Year	Stillbirths	Total Births Live and Still	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 births
1956	4	319	12.5
1957	5	333	15.0
1958	8	330	24.2
1959	10	313	31.9
1960	10	320	31.3
1961	5	291	17.2
1962	2	328	6.1
1963	11	403	27.3
1964	7	345	20.3
1965	6	351	17.1

DEATH RATES

				Rate per 1,000 Population		
				WOMBWELL		
Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Crude	Adjusted	England and Wales
1956	173	97	76	9.1	11.6	11.7
1957	170	99	71	9.0	11.5	11.5
1958	186	103	83	9.8	12.4	11.7
1959	169	100	69	8.9	11.3	11.6
1960	172	94	78	9.0	11.5	11.5
1961	205	112	93	10.9	13.8	12.0
1962	183	98	85	9.7	12.4	11.9
1963	216	115	101	11.3	14.2	12.2
1964	186	92	94	9.8	12.3	11.3
1965	177	97	80	9.2	11.6	11.5

Maternal Mortality

I am glad to report that no death attributable to maternal causes occurred last year.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS

Disease	Under 1 yr.	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+	TOTAL	
											Male	Female
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	1
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3	5	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	10	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	5	7	11	7
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—
Coronary Disease—Angina	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	11	2	14	3	15
Hypertension with Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	12	30	14
Other Heart Disease	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	2
Other circulatory disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	12	7	14
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	3	11	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	—
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostrate	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Malformations	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	2	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	5	11
Motor vehicle accidents	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
All other accidents	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Suicide	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	6	—	1	3	5	6	11	30	43	72	97	80

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1965

	Wombwell Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (prov. figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population :				
Crude	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.0
Adjusted	18.4	18.3	18.4	18.0
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population :				
Crude	9.2	12.3	11.6	11.5
Adjusted	11.6	12.7	12.4	11.5
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Disease	0.10	0.03	0.04	not available
Tuberculosis :				
Respiratory	0.16	0.03	0.04	0.04
Other	—	0.00	0.00	0.01
All forms	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.05
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.63	0.51	0.48	0.55
Cancer (all forms)	1.98	2.19	2.07	1.67
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	0.94	1.95	1.82	not available
Heart and circulatory diseases	3.71	4.83	4.48	not available
Respiratory diseases	0.94	1.39	1.30	not available
Maternal Mortality	—	0.13	0.16	0.25
Infant Mortality	17.4	21.0	20.7	19.0
Stillbirths	17.1	17.0	16.0	15.7

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. Two Public Health Inspectors are employed.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below :

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley. (Geriatrics).
5. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for this service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals :

1. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
4. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46, Church Street, Barnsley.

Details of sessions are as follows :

- Tuesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).
- Wednesday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.
- Wednesday, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
- Thursday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children).
- Friday, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon.

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Wombwell patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address : Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road,
Barnsley.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Doncaster and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is at liberty to attend at the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the West Riding County Council Clinic, Summer Lane, Wombwell, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m., and at Jump Clinic, Miners' Welfare Hall, Jump, on Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Laboratory Services

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield, a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and 2112.

Swimming Baths

I am indebted to Mr. D. L. Milner, your Baths Manager, for the following report :

"Despite our history of subsidence damage the Public Baths, in 1965, opened for bathing on the scheduled date of Easter Saturday. The length of the swimming season was extended so that the Public Baths closed at the end of November instead of September as previously and, in addition the small pool was kept open for swimming throughout the whole year and was used extensively for classes of school children and our own private instruction. There is no doubt that these two features contributed largely to the substantial increases in attendances recorded during 1965. The actual figures were as follows :

Slipper Baths	1,300
Public Swimming	50,748
Schools and Evening Classes	42,364
Swimming Lessons	3,422."

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 277 cases of notifiable infectious diseases, compared with 190 in the previous year.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1965

Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Measles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	243
Scarlet Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL									277

Scarlet Fever

29 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified and 3 cases of Erysipelas, compared with 34 and 2 respectively in 1964.

Measles

243 cases of Measles occurred during the year mostly in the first quarter. This compares with 128 cases in 1964.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated against the disease was 116, compared with 96 in the previous year. This represents approximately 33% of the under 1 year population.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of any of these diseases was brought to the notice of the department during the year. Immunisation procedures continued and by the end of the year 69.1% of all pre-school children had been immunised against Whooping Cough. There was a slight fall in the total number immunised against Diphtheria. 75.2% of all children were immunised and when this figure is broken down it represents 69.5% of pre-school children and 77.8% of school children. Active immunisation against Tetanus continued and during 1965, 399 children were immunised with a primary dose and 207 children received booster doses.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WOMBWELL DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infections	Acute Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	Acute Polioencephalitis	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery
1956	28	—	—	1	4	2	20	—	12	4	—	2	—	—	—	57	23	12
1957	64	—	—	1	6	2	16	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	19	402	1
1958	19	—	—	1	2	1	6	—	13	2	—	2	1	—	—	17	26	46
1959	34	—	1	3	1	1	16	—	5	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	465	1
1960	7	—	—	1	1	1	11	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	—	100	43	1
1961	4	—	—	—	4	1	38	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	359	—
1962	19	—	—	—	2	—	28	—	7	1	—	3	—	—	—	16	241	27
1963	77	—	—	2	4	—	51	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	154	5
1964	34	—	—	—	2	—	17	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	128	2
1965	29	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243	—

Poliomyelitis

No case of the disease was notified during the year. Immunisation continued and during the year 306 children were given a primary course of immunisation, bringing the total number of children immunised in Wombwell since the inception of the scheme to 7,314 and of these, 1,446 children of primary school age had received a fourth dose.

Tuberculosis

5 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, compared with 7 in the previous year. 3 deaths from the disease were recorded during the year, a female, aged 35 years and two males over the age of 65 years.

TUBERCULOSIS — New Cases and Mortality in 1965

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—14 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—44 years	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
45—64 years	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 years	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	5	—	—	—	2	1	—	—

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY for the past ten years

Year	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1956	12	4	2	—
1957	12	1	1	1
1958	13	2	4	—
1959	5	—	2	—
1960	6	2	1	—
1961	1	—	—	—
1962	5	2	—	—
1963	10	—	2	—
1964	7	—	—	—
1965	5	—	3	—

TUBERCULOSIS — Record of cases during 1965

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1965	79	41	13	11
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	5	—	—	—
No. of cases restored to Register	—	—	—	—
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	—	—	—	—
No. removed to other districts	—	1	—	1
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	—	2	3	4
No. died from Tuberculosis	3	—	—	—
No. died from other causes	—	—	—	—
TOTAL at end of 1965	81	38	10	6

SECTION IV
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
FOR THE YEAR 1965.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
WOMBWELL.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Wombwell Urban District Council**

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is a privilege to present to you my Annual Report for 1965 on the environmental health of Wombwell and the work carried out in my Department during the year.

Staff changes and shortage caused some difficulty throughout the year but the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee were patient and understanding and with their continued confidence and help it was possible to show some progress at the end of the year. To them, to Dr. Barnes, the Medical Officer of Health and to the Heads of the other Departments I would offer my thanks. I would also record my appreciation of their unfailing loyalty and efficient work during the year to the assistant Public Health Inspector and other members of my staff.

It is not possible to record in such a Report as this all the multifarious subjects which were dealt with during the course of a year and, of necessity, the available space must be devoted to the principle activities of the Department.

It was unfortunate that my staff should be so depleted for most of the year when the volume of work continued to expand.

The following legislation affecting my Department came into operation during the year :— Housing (Slum Clearance Compensation) Act, 1965 and Rent Act, 1965. There were, in addition, Statutory Instruments as follows :— Dried Milk Regulations, Meat Inspection Regulations, Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, Cheese Regulations, Housing Regulations, Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Regulations, Smoke Control Areas Regulations, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Orders and Building Regulations. Many circulars were also received dealing with many aspects of the Department's work, viz. :— Meat Inspection, Milk, Disposal of Old Motor Vehicles, Clean Air Act, Public Conveniences, Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, Housing and House Improvement.

Housing continued to receive priority treatment, especially Slum Clearance and Improvements. It was not possible to devote as much time as is desirable to other important subjects, such as Food, Atmospheric Pollution, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises and others. Despite this, however, some progress was made during the year.

Your obedient servant,

J. FINNEY,

Chief Public Health Inspector,
and Cleansing Superintendent.

Housing

During the year 234 new dwellings were erected in your area, 156 by Local Authority and 78 by private enterprise. The 156 built by the Local Authority were 6 two-bedroom bungalows, 78 three-bedroom houses, and 72 two-bedroom flats.

The 60 houses and 18 bungalows built by private enterprise were a further extension of the residential areas at Lundhill Road, Brampton Road, Barnwell Crescent and Roy Kilner Road, Wombwell and Tingle Bridge Lane, Hemingfield.

The total number of inhabited houses within your district is now 6,259. The estimated population for mid-1965 was 19,150, giving an average of 3.07 persons per house. This figure continues to decrease and if the trend develops further in this direction could, it is presumed, reach a dangerous level of under-occupation. In just over 30 years there has been a reduction in the figure for the number of persons per house of approximately 33½%.

During the year 18 re-lets on existing housing estates were utilised as follows :—

Slum Clearance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Damage by Subsidence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Overcrowding	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Road Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Slum Clearance

I am pleased to be able to report even better progress under this heading for 1965. During the year families from 140 unfit houses were rehoused. 20 three-bedroom houses and 24 two-bedroom flats were completed at Jump and 58 three-bedroom houses, 6 two-bedroom bungalows and 48 two-bedroom flats at Wombwell.

The inhabitants of the following addresses were rehoused during the year.

Wombwell

Nos. 11, 19, 25, 27 and 39, Bradbury Balk Lane	5
Nos. 70, 74 and 87, Hammerton Street	3
Nos. 26, 40, 42, 48, 60, 62, 64, 66, 45, 47, 49, 53, 55, 57, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 77, 79, 81 and 83, Myers Street	25
Nos. 12 and 20, Summer Lane	2
Nos. 6, 8 to 42 (consecutive Nos.) Wombwell Main Nos. 42A, 43 to 64 (consecutive Nos.) Wombwell Main, 66 to 70 (consecutive Nos.) and 72, Womb- well Main	64
The Bungalow, Brickyard, Parkhill	1

Jump

Nos. 19 to 39 (Odd Nos.) The Brickyard	11
Nos. 223, 225, 227, 231, 235 and 239, Cemetery Road	6
No. 6, Church Street	1
Nos. 2, 4, 10, 14 and 16, Milton Road	5
Nos. 1 to 25 (Odd Nos. inclusive) and 29 to 35 (Odd Nos. inclusive) Wentworth Road	17
	<hr/>
	140
	<hr/>

During the Slum Clearance Programme it has been the policy prior to rehousing to disinfect all houses and furniture where it is known that infestation exists or where there is a history of infestation. This was continued throughout the year and was again carried out by employees in my Department. Over the years this method has been highly successful since in only one case has it been necessary to carry out a further treatment after rehousing and this was due to the tenant not carrying out instructions.

In the past I have pointed out that progress made in the Slum Clearance Programme has been considerably below that envisaged when it was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in September, 1955. It was proposed that 299 houses should be dealt with in the first five years and fifty per year subsequently. At the end of 1965 549 houses should have been dealt with. In actual fact, the figure was 506, a much less discrepancy and, assuming maintenance of the present momentum, the gap between proposed and actual progress should have been eliminated by the end of next year.

The first phase of the planned development at Aldham House Lane had been completed before the end of the year and, as a result of the Council's foresight in negotiating with the same Contractor a further contract for him to develop the second phase, there was a welcome continuity in the provision of new dwellings on this site. We were not subjected, as in the past, to the familiar delay between the end of one contract and the commencement of another. In addition, the houses and flats being erected on the Arundel View, Jump site were completed. Generally speaking, it was a more satisfactory year.

During the year 126 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation, 114 at Wombwell and 12 at Jump. It was proposed to include 101 in Clearance Areas and 25 as Individual Unfit Houses. The details of these houses are set out below :—

Clearance Areas

Nos. 1—83 (Odd Nos. inclusive) Elliott Terrace, Wombwell	.....	42
Nos. 42—60 (Even Nos. inclusive) East View, Wombwell	.....	10
Nos. 85—99 (Odd Nos. inclusive) East View, Wombwell	.....	8
Nos. 1—31 (Odd Nos. inclusive) Queen Street, Wombwell	.....	16
Nos. 2—44 (Even Nos. inclusive) Queen Street, Wombwell	.....	22
Nos. 118, 120 and 122, Ings Road, Wombwell	.....	3
		<hr/> 101 <hr/>

Individual Unfit Houses

Nos. 17—39 (Odd Nos. inclusive) The Brickyard, Jump	.....	12
The Bungalow, Brickyard, Parkhill, Wombwell	.....	1
No. 160, Pontefract Road, Broomhill	.....	1
Nos. 59 and 61, Brampton Road, Wombwell	.....	2
Nos. 76—86 (Even Nos. inclusive) Mitchell Main, Wombwell	.....	6
Nos. 9, 92 and 94, Netherwood Road, Wombwell	.....	3
		<hr/> 25 <hr/>

As the second contract for 168 houses, flats and bungalows progresses at Aldham House Lane the occupants of Nos. 71—101, Wombwell Main (represented in 1964), those in the New Scarbro' Clearance Area and certain of those in the Individual Unfit Houses quoted above will be rehoused.

It has been the practice for all allocations and lettings to be made in my Department and, although it is obvious that such an arrangement involves a great amount of additional work, it is felt that it is possible in this way to properly integrate all stages of the procedure involved, from the carrying out of the initial survey to the eventual establishment of the people involved in new dwellings. Many varied and complicated human problems are met and they are much better considered and dealt with by one Department.

Demolition

During the year the demolition of 201 houses was secured as follows :—

1. In Clearance Areas

Nos. 1—43, Bradbury Balk Lane, Wombwell	22
Nos. 2—22, Mitchell Terrace, Wombwell	11
Nos. 26—66, Myers Street, Wombwell	21
Nos. 45—83, Myers Street, Wombwell	20
Nos. 85—91, and 68—74, Hammerton Street, Wombwell	8
Nos. 12—32, Summer Lane, Wombwell	11
Nos. 15—23, George Srteet, Wombwell	5
	<hr/> 98 <hr/>

2. Not in Clearance Areas

Nos. 7, 9 and 11, Cheapside, Wombwell	3
Nos. 6—15, Wombwell Main, Wombwell	9
Nos. 16—35, Wombwell Main, Wombwell	20
Nos. 36—42a, Wombwell Main, Wombwell	8
Nos. 17—39, The Brickyard, Jump	12
Nos. 1—47, Wentworth Road, Jump	24
Nos. 2—18, Milton Road, Jump	9
Nos. 223—243, Cemetery Road, Jump	11
	<hr/> 96 <hr/>

The following houses were demolished for the reason shown :—

Nos. 17, 19, 21 and 23, Pearson Field, Wombwell 4
(Road extension)

Improvement Grants

When the Housing Act, 1949 was introduced it gave revolutionary powers to Local Authorities in order to secure improvements to certain types of dwelling. It became possible for Local Authorities to make financial grants to owners of private properties, such grants being governed by a series of conditions laid down by the Ministry. This was, to say the least, an extraordinary step forward in housing administration but, unfortunately the legislation involved was lengthy, complicated and cumbersome and the conditions to be imposed upon would-be recipients of grants were so forbidding as to discourage them from making further inquiries. In addition, there was more than a suggestion of suspicion in the minds of property owners who were being told that the Local Authority was offering something for nothing.

Approximately fifteen years after the Housing Act, 1949, and after many years of alterations, amendments, extensions and additions to the legislation governing Improvement Grants the Housing Act, 1964 was introduced. This was, in my opinion, just as important an advance in a general housing policy as the 1949 Act. Local Authorities were vested with powers to secure compulsory improvement of houses, area by area but, as in the earlier Act, procedures laid down were lengthy, cumbersome and largely ineffective, and, in order to implement them properly, additional staff would be required.

It is hoped that it will be possible to commence work on Improvement Areas since I believe that this is a tremendously important integral part of the housing programme in my Department.

During the year 61 grants were made, 45 Discretionary and 16 Standard. In July the Council decided no more Discretionary Grants would be given until further notice. This decision was made reluctantly as a contribution towards the reduction of public expenditure. The position was to be reviewed at the beginning of the next financial year. In the circumstances, I consider that the number of grants made was reasonable. The details are given below :

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Address		Amount of Grant		
		£	s.	d.
94, Blythe Street,	Wombwell	233	0	0
26, Wath Road,	Wombwell	267	0	0
181, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	190	0	0
155, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	227	0	0
103, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell	322	0	0
263, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	175	0	0
32, Garden Grove	Wombwell	297	0	0
4, Melville Street	Wombwell	238	0	0
252, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	161	0	0
256, Hough Lane	Wombwell	184	0	0
10, Windmill Road,	Wombwell	279	0	0
49, Park Street	Wombwell	174	0	0
65, Hough Lane	Wombwell	161	0	0
124, Pontefract Road,	Wombwell	260	0	0
21, Rimington Road,	Wombwell	193	0	0
17, School Street,	Wombwell	179	0	0
14, Everill Gate Lane,	Wombwell	164	0	0
18, Everill Gate Lane,	Wombwell	164	0	0
91, Cemetery Road,	Hemingfield	201	0	0
1, Main Street,	Wombwell	188	0	0
50, Station Road,	Wombwell	204	0	0
40, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	212	0	0
2, Cemetery Road,	Wombwell	152	0	0
62, Station Road,	Wombwell	174	0	0
242, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	310	0	0
244, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	310	0	0
246, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	290	0	0
86, Main Street,	Wombwell	262	0	0
88, Main Street,	Wombwell	248	0	0
304, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	166	0	0
76, Stonyford Road,	Wombwell	163	0	0
21, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell	219	0	0
75, Blythe Street,	Wombwell	177	0	0
77, Blythe Street,	Wombwell	177	0	0
114, Blythe Street,	Wombwell	171	0	0
160, Station Road,	Wombwell	203	0	0
32, Wath Road,	Wombwell	307	0	0
272, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	185	0	0
15, Littlefield Lane,	Wombwell	310	0	0
30, Wath Road,	Wombwell	313	0	0
54, Station Road,	Wombwell	184	0	0
85, Blythe Street,	Wombwell	149	0	0
87, Blythe Street,	Wombwell	192	0	0
248, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	320	0	0
156, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	213	0	0
Total		£9868	0	0

STANDARD GRANTS

Address		Amount of Grant		
		£	s.	d.
145, Summer Lane,	Wombwell	45	0	0
29, West Avenue,	Wombwell	23	0	0
9, South Place,	Wombwell	32	0	0
139, Summer Lane,	Wombwell	40	0	0
133, Summer Lane,	Wombwell	39	0	0
250, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	40	0	0
2, Cemetery Road,	Hemingfield	120	0	0
20, Victoria Road,	Wombwell	40	0	0
134, Hemingfield Road,	Wombwell	111	0	0
89, Hough Lane,	Wombwell	109	0	0
45, Station Road,	Wombwell	110	0	0
96, Park Street,	Wombwell	32	0	0
34, East Avenue,	Wombwell	21	0	0
32, East Avenue,	Wombwell	24	0	0
39, West Avenue,	Wombwell	48	0	0
17, West Avenue,	Wombwell	49	0	0
Total		£883	0	0

Housing Repairs

There has been something exceptional about all recent winters and the winter 1964-65 followed the same pattern in that there were some extraordinary cold spells. This had the expected repercussions and the number of defects requiring to be remedied in older properties showed an increase. Much of the repair work involved is secured after informal and verbal requests.

In order to pursue this least spectacular of the Department's activities to its conclusion requires the devotion of considerable time to survey, preparation and service of notices, re-inspection, service of reminders, meetings and discussions with owners and Contractors and, in some cases, reports to Committee, preparation and service of Statutory Notices, re-inspections, and possibly, preparation of evidence and appearance at Court. As much time as possible is devoted to this work but to discharge fully my responsibilities under the Housing Acts in making regular and systematic inspections throughout the area is quite impossible. It is essential that the work of securing repairs and renewals be synchronised with the programme of Slum Clearance and Improvements.

During the year 221 Informal Notices were served and of these 88% were complied with. In addition, 22 notices brought forward from 1964 were dealt with. 26 notices were carried forward forward to be dealt with in 1966.

Housing Programme

It is now ten years since I prepared the Slum Clearance Programme which was approved by the Council and submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. It was felt at the time that it was not sufficient to consider only unfit houses and those which could be expected to become unfit and much time and thought was devoted to looking at all houses in the area. The purpose of this was to place them in one of three categories, viz. :

(a) Those which were provided with all modern amenities and could be expected to remain in good condition for many years, given reasonable care and maintenance.

(b) Those which were basically sound in construction, free of serious defects but lacking modern amenities. The type of house which could be improved by means of an Improvement Grant from the Local Authority and be considered satisfactory for 15 years or so.

(c) Those which were unfit for human habitation, or would be considered unfit at various stages of the programme.

The clearance of unfit houses, after reasonable progress at the outset of the programme, ran into various kinds of difficulty, not least among these being instability of building land caused by mining subsidence. This has been encountered in all parts of the area but, as I have indicated earlier in this report, Slum Clearance has been given a much needed priority and a lot of lost ground has been made up in the past two years.

With regard to Improvements the Council has always adopted a very enlightened and progressive attitude. From the introduction of the Improvement Grant Scheme they have offered Discretionary Grants and, later, Standard Grants, using all possible means of extending their plans to provide every family in the area with a good standard of housing accommodation. I believe that the vigorous execution of these plans is one of the most urgent and important duties facing my Department.

The Council decided in the beginning that my Department should be responsible for the implementation and administration of all Improvements since it would be another weapon to be used in improving living conditions, a most important factor in securing and maintaining good health. How wise and forward looking this decision was has been demonstrated fully by subsequent experience. That one officer should be charged with the duty of administering all aspects of Slum Clearance, Improvement and repair and Maintenance of dwellings is a suitable arrangement for all purposes. Above all, it is possible to co-ordinate all aspects of the programme and avoid confusion, duplication and inconsistency.

It is necessary that the programme remain flexible at all times, and that adjustments can be made if required. It is kept constantly under review and regard paid to changing standards and outlook. Predictions made in 1955 as to changing standards are now being seen to be justified.

Damage by Subsidence

It is once again necessary to refer to damage sustained by houses and other buildings as the result of coal mining activities. The damage ranges from minor plaster cracks, doors and windows which are suddenly discovered to be illfitting (they may open too freely or may not open at all!) and drains that cease to function satisfactorily to really serious, extensive damage which may ultimately require demolition of the property. Whatever the degree, it gives rise to apprehension, especially if residents are of a nervous disposition, despair or, at the very least, inconvenience.

The severity and extent of such damage has become more marked within recent years as the result of coal being extracted from seams which are relatively near the surface. Methods of stowing in disused workings has been used to a limited extent in some areas in an attempt to reduce the effects of subsidence. It would be a blessing if this, or some other method could be adopted to eliminate all subsidence damage and the misery and expense it brings.

During the year damage occurred in Park Street, Kings Road Estate, Wilson Street Area, Hawson Street, New Street, Marsh Street, Hough Lane, Summer Lane, Aldham House Lane, and Hemingfield Road. Defects which could conceivably endanger persons living in or near buildings so affected, or where houses were open to the elements were regarded as urgent and were made good without delay. When movement had ceased permanent remedial works were carried out. Contractors were employed throughout the year effecting such repairs and renewals in the areas above mentioned, especially in Marsh Street, New Street, Summer Lane and Hough Lane.

Damage was so severe in 6 cases that it was decided to close the houses permanently with a view to demolition. The Council, after hearing my report, again acted generously and agreed to rehouse the occupants so displaced. In the past $2\frac{1}{2}$ years 18 families have been rehoused as the result of mining subsidence damage.

Close liaison is maintained at all times with the Land and Minerals Officers of the National Coal Board and by a close collaboration it is possible to remain well informed and to secure very prompt action when the necessity arises.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Number of dwelling houses in the District	6,259
2.	Number of houses included in the above :	
	(a) Back-to-back	Nil
	(b) Single back	3
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere :	
	Number of houses included in Representations made during the year :	
	(a) In Clearance Areas	101
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses	25
A.1.	Houses Demolished	
	In Clearance Areas :	
	(1) Houses unfit for human habitation :	
	Houses Demolished	98
	Persons Displaced during the year	133
	Families Displaced during the year	34
	(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil
	(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	Not in Clearance Areas	
	(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957 :	
	Houses demolished	99
	Persons displaced during the year	374
	Families displaced during the year	112
	(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil
	(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil
	(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	Nil
A.2.	Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed	Nil
B.	Unfit Houses Closed	
	(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	1
	Persons displaced during the year	5
	Families displaced during the year	1
	(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil

C.	Unfit Houses made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied :	
	(11) After Informal action by local authority :	
	By Owner	367
	(12) After formal notice under	
	(a) Public Health Acts :	
	By Owner	15
	By Local Authority	Nil
	(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957 :	
	By Owner	Nil
	By Local Authority	Nil
	(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 :	
	By Owner	Nil
D.	Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)	
	(14) Retained for temporary accommodation :	
	(a) Under Section 48	Nil
	(b) Under Section 17(2)	Nil
	(c) Under Section 46	Nil
	(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 and 53	Nil
E.	Purchase of Houses by Agreement	
	(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil
4.	Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings :	
	(a) Clearance Areas	147
	(b) Overcrowding	4
5.	Rent Act, 1957	
	(a) Number of certificates of disrepair granted	Nil
	(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs by owners to the Local Authority	Nil
	(c) Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled	Nil
6.	Overcrowding	
	20 cases of overcrowding were alleviated during the year, 12 being in Clearance Areas etc.	
7.	New Dwellings	
	Number of dwellings completed during the year :	
	(a) By the Local Authority	156
	(b) By Private Enterprise	78

8. Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation :
 - (a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work) Nil
 - (b) Improvements — Number of dwellings completed during the year 60
 - Formal applications received during the year 51
 - Applications approved during the year 60
9. Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing Houses — Advances approved in 66 cases. Further advances approved in 21 cases.

Milk Supply

The Urban District was designated a special area under the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Area) Order, 1953 and since that time all milk has been sold under Special Designations.

Since the introduction of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 a tremendous improvement has been secured in the production and distribution of milk. There has, of course, been much new legislation since that date and each measure introduced has meant a further step towards the goal of a safe, disease-free milk supply.

Reference was made last year to the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963 which came into operation in 1964 and reduced the number of designations used in connection with milk to three. As was expected, producers/retailers have indicated on the bottles that the milk being sold by them is from a herd of Tuberculin Tested Cows. It is probably true, however, that the majority of people are quite oblivious to the improvement in their milk supplies and of the amount of time, energy and money which have been expended in achieving this. It has now joined the ranks of those services and commodities which by their regularity and reliability are taken for granted. It is only when something goes wrong that they are accorded any more than a cursory mention.

Regular supervision of milk distribution was once again a feature of the Department's activities and contact is maintained with the suppliers in order that improvements may be effected as necessary. To this end samples were procured for the routine Methylene Blue Reduction and Phosphatase Tests and all milk sold in a raw state was, in addition, tested at least quarterly for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus.

There are altogether 52 retail milk sellers registered whose premises are inspected at regular intervals.

219 samples of milk were taken and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield. The staff of the Laboratory are always extremely helpful and a high value is placed on their services.

The results of the tests carried out are given below.

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION DURING 1965

Type of Milk	Type of Test and Results				Presence of	
	Methylene Blue		Photphatase		Tuberculosis	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Neg.	Pos.
Untreated (formerly Tuberculin Tested)	61	2	—	—	40	—
Pasteurised	18	—	18	—	—	—

Very close attention was again paid to the presence of *Brucella Abortus* and 80 samples were submitted to the Laboratory for examination for this purpose. There were 6 positive reactions to the Ring Test and 12 Positive to the Cream Culture. The positive results involved three farms and in each case the Milk Supply was pasteurised until the affected animals had been excluded from the herd.

Results over the years since I began to submit samples for this examination have shown that the organism is wide spread and where raw milk is consumed there is the possibility of it giving rise to Undulant Fever in human beings. It would appear to me that far more determined action with direction and co-ordination at Ministry level is urgently required if this infection is to be eradicated from our milk herds.

Distribution of Milk

At the end of the year there were on the Register 52 Distributors of Milk.

The system of licensing dealers authorising the use of Special Designations in relation to milk sold by them was changed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 1960. By virtue of these Regulations, which came into effect on the 1st October, 1961 the Food and Drugs Authority became the Licensing Authority — the West Riding County Council in respect of this Urban District.

All information concerning licences is passed to the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council and close co-operation is maintained at all times. For example, where new distributors of milk are taken on to the register or where changes occur the information is forwarded to the West Riding County Council immediately.

Meat Supply

The main part of the town's meat supply is brought from a public abattoir in a neighbouring town. Good modern conditions are provided for slaughter and hanging of meat. In addition, it is possible to exercise a good degree of control and to ensure that 100% meat inspection is carried out.

Properly constructed, metal lined vans with good hanging facilities are provided for delivery of the meat to the shops in the town. Action is necessary from time to time where cases of careless or rough handling are observed. Leaving the van doors open when travelling, allowing meat to fall on the floor of the van or on the tailboard etc. are examples of the practices to which exception is taken. In addition, there were cases where handlers were not wearing the correct type of overall or head cover.

Food Preparing Premises, Shops and Markets

This is a most vital part of the Department's activities since it must affect the health of everyone in the town or who purchases foodstuffs in the town. I regret to record that it was again not possible to devote the desired time to visiting all the premises concerned as often as is considered necessary. There is in this area a relatively high number of shops, bakehouses, meat preparation rooms and other food premises in relation to the population and I consider it of paramount importance that more regular inspections be made.

The number of inspections of the various types of food premises made during the year were as follows :—

	Number of Premises	Number of Visits
(a) Butchers Shops	15	114
(b) Grocers and General Dealers	78	119
(c) Fried Fish Shops	15	15
(d) Wet Fish Shops	2	12
(e) Greengrocers	5	10
(f) Bakehouses	9	107
(g) Meat Products	6	56
(h) Markets	2	143
(i) Canteens and Cafes	9	23

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16

The number of premises registered under this section is as follows :—

Manufacture of Meat Products (Sausage, etc.)	22
Manufacture and sale of Ice-cream	72

Food Hygiene

I am pleased to be able to report a measure of progress in the improvement of food premises for the year under review. There were major improvements at 2 shops, and a bakehouse and other improvements at 4 licensed premises, 11 food shops, a factory and 2 bakehouses.

Over the years a tremendous amount of money has been expended and a lot of thought and time devoted to the improvement and replacement of all types of food premises. Most of the improvements secured are the result of informal actions and a general acceptance amongst traders that "good hygiene is good business!" In many cases the premises have been raised to a very high standard and every effort is made to maintain this.

It becomes increasingly apparent that good premises are not sufficient in themselves to ensure that food produced therein is clean, safe and wholesome. So much depends upon the food handler and there are far too many examples of ignorance of, and indifference to the basic requirements of food hygiene. Cases have been observed where personal hygiene was of a regrettably low standard. This applies particularly to the younger recruits to the ranks of food handlers but I cannot absolve entirely the older age groups. It is doubtful in such instances whether they are conversant with hygiene, its meaning or its implications. Some training in its fundamentals are vitally necessary at an early age.

I have made regular appeals in the past for customers in food shops to exercise their considerable influence on shop assistants in drawing attention to any example of carelessness, untidiness, laziness or dirtiness which they may see and thus assist materially in safeguarding other members of the community against the possible ill effects of such malpractices. In the belief that a thing said often enough and with sufficient conviction will eventually have some effect I would once again repeat this appeal. The customer must demand the highest possible standard at all times, and must not be afraid of drawing attention to any of the matters referred to above. It should not be a difficult matter for the customer to patronise only those establishments where food is handled correctly and with due regard for the need to prevent spread of infection.

Over the years we have become accustomed to the packaging of foods in various types of paper, metal cans and glass bottles and jars. The methods of processing these materials have become widely known and varying degrees of safety and effectiveness have become associated with each one in its different guises. Now, however, completely new materials have been pressed into use in presenting most types of foodstuffs in attractive wrappings. Science has produced plastics in wide variety and the food trade has been quick to press them into as many different uses as possible. Plastic cups, bottles, containers in a multitude of shapes, and flexible transparent film are produced to meet numerous different requirements. Whilst these materials may have many advantages, it is pleasing to know that various research organisations are vigorously investigating their properties and their possible ill effects on the wide range of foodstuffs with which they come into contact.

In their search for lightness, strength, flexibility, versatility, impermeability and other required virtues in wrapping materials the primary object should be the production of a material which is safe, clean, inert, and completely reliable in every possible way. In this world of colouring matters, preservatives, additives for one purpose or another and accidental additives it is not difficult to visualise unwanted chemical reactions, or the foods themselves producing some unforeseen effects on the wrapping materials. Continuing and the most far reaching research, is of the utmost importance.

A most disturbing feature is that small retailers are able to purchase or rent packing equipment to package foods with various types of plastic materials. It is feared that these materials are being handled by persons without any knowledge of the correct plastic film required for a particular food. Such "amateurs" in this field should seek guidance before they embark upon such an enterprise.

Markets

It is not possible for food to be given the requisite amount of protection when it is sold from open stalls, open to all the elements. Dust and dirt are blown freely on to foodstuffs exposed on such stalls and flies and other insects have virtually unimpeded access to them.

I have made reference in the past to the dangers inherent in such a situation and, as a result, it was decided by the Council before the end of the year that a number of shops should be provided, in the Old Market Place. I was instructed to investigate, along with the Surveyor, the possibility of building six shops and of preparing the necessary scheme. It was hoped that the long needed covered shops would be a reality next year.

Hawkers of Food

When the West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951 provided the power to require the registration of hawkers of food, the Council immediately adopted the appropriate Section of the Act.

From that date it has been theoretically possible to exercise a good degree of control over this type of trade. As the years have passed, however, and the number of food hawkers has increased it has been increasingly obvious that control is limited. Great efforts have been made and there is little doubt that a vast improvement has been secured. It is suspected that there are traders who are never seen officially and there is good reason to believe that standards existing on such vans are considerably below this Department's requirements. These vans are frequently brought into the area late in the evening, especially on Fridays and

Saturdays at a time when the owners consider themselves free of official supervision. I have made many tours of the area as late as 10 p.m. but it is immensely difficult to effect a reasonable control in such circumstances.

As new housing development continues on the outskirts of the town and so long as the situation persists where both man and wife are working during the day this type of trading will continue to expand to meet the demand. The potential dangers of such a situation remaining incompletely controlled are disturbing, to say the least. At the end of the year there were on the register 71 known hawkers and a vast amount of food of all types and descriptions is being handled, some of it in doubtful circumstances ! It is becoming imperative that such trading should be carried on at reasonable times, equivalent to normal shops hours in order that control can be made more effective and the interests of the public adequately safeguarded.

I think that the registration of food hawkers should be conditional upon a substantial fee being made payable to the Local Authority, as a contribution to the General Rate Fund.

Ice Cream — Manufacture and Sale

There are within your district 2 premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

In addition there are 72 shops registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream only, which is stored in refrigerators. The wisdom of encouraging the sale of wrapped ice-cream from shops is undeniable and obviously ensures that this popular commodity is retailed in safe, clean conditions.

37 samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and the results of the examination of these samples are shown below.

		Number of Samples Taken	— Provisional Grades —			
			1	2	3	4
Manufacturer No. 1	.....	6	6	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 2	.....	6	6	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 3	.....	6	6	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 4	.....	7	7	—	—	—
Manufacturer No. 5	.....	6	5	—	1	—
Manufacturer No. 6	.....	6	6	—	—	—
Total		37	36	—	1	—

Unsound Food

Quantities of foodstuffs which were inspected and found to be unfit were disposed of according to circumstances. A detailed list of food so condemned is shown below.

	lbs.	ozs.
Hams	12	4
Stewed Steak	6	12
Corned Beef	16	11
Beef Loaf	1	8
Luncheon Meat	5	0
Pork	1	15
Other Meats	13	0
Fruit	57	3½
Tomatoes	38	0
Fish	5	14¼
Mixed Goods	20	12¾
Vegetables	20	1½
Sausage		8
Cheese	3	12
Frozen Food	185	12
Tinned Milk		13½ pts. equiv.

All unsound food is disposed of by treating with lime and burying beneath the town's refuse.

Water Supply

The Sheffield Corporation Waterworks Department is the water undertaking for this area. The water supplied is of a good bacteriological standard and samples are taken regularly from different parts of the area. The sources of the water are Sheffield Corporation (Langsett reservoir with a natural fluoride content of 0.1 p.p.m.) and the Yorkshire Derwent (natural fluoride content 0.15 p.p.m.). By the end of the year approximately 90% of the water supplied was from this latter source.

Insufficiency and other supply difficulties arise from time to time from a variety of causes. Where the inadequacy of the supply is attributable to lime, etc., deposits in the services, the owner is required to fit new ferrules to the main and scrape and pressure clean the services, or where necessary to lay a larger diameter service. Subsidence causes a considerable interruption in supplies. Such breaks will also cause sediment and discolouration of water as will turbulence in the mains caused when certain sections are cut off in order to carry out repairs.

Improvements to the water supply were secured in 27 cases. In addition wherever Improvement Grant works are carried out an individual water service is required. Improvements in the Water supply to a further 60 houses were effected in this way.

Of 6,259 occupied houses in the township 6,256 are on the public supply. 19,140 people occupy these 6,256 houses. The remaining 3 houses have water laid on from private supplies. In all cases, water is laid on direct to the houses.

Additional water mains were laid on to serve new houses as they were erected on the Council's Estates at Arundel View, Jump and Aldham House Farm, Wombwell and private development at Brampton Road, Barnwell Crescent and Roy Kilner Road, Wombwell.

Public Baths

It was possible to bring the baths into use at the normal time. It was confidently expected that the filtration system which was brought into use last year would maintain the water at a good level of purity. The results of Laboratory examinations of samples submitted showed clearly that this confidence was justified.

56 samples of the water were obtained from both pools during the season and all were satisfactory. Only in one case did the Plate Count show any growth and then only 2 colonies developed. Coliforms were absent in all cases, the pH value remained fairly constant but the Chlorine content fluctuated quite considerably. Altogether, a gratifying series of results.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year 9 observations were made and smoke of such colour and density as to constitute a nuisance was emitted from the chimneys at Parkhill Brickworks and the Public Baths. Of these, by far the most serious is the chimney at the Public Baths.

There were no complaints from residents in the neighbourhood of Wombwell Main Colliery although isolated emissions of black smoke were recorded. There was a reduction in the level of pollution from this source.

The Parkhill Brickworks is situated some distance away from the nearest inhabited houses and complaints do not arise from this quarter. However, black smoke was emitted from the chimney on occasions but the manager in every case took immediate steps to reduce the emissions.

The chimney at the Public Baths again emitted smoke, soot and grit in excessive quantities. The chimney is very low, it is set amidst occupied houses and it is inevitable that complaints continued to be received. It is pleasing to record, however, that plans were well advanced by the end of the year for entirely new heating equipment to be installed with provisions for automatic stoking, instrumentation etc. to ensure the efficient and smokeless combustion of solid fuel. It was expected that this would be installed by the opening of the swimming season in 1966.

Wombwell Foundry

Complaints have arisen in the past from the discharge of smoke and grit from the Cupolas at the Foundry at a relatively low level. After many discussions with the Management plans were being made at the end of the year for a new cupola with a wet arrestor to be constructed. This will, it is expected, replace two of the existing cupolas and should bring a welcome reduction in the pollution level.

In an effort to minimise pollution arising from industrial furnaces, Spoil Banks, Scrap Yards and other non-domestic sources, regular contact is maintained with the managements.

Scrap Yards

As the number of vehicles on the roads increases year by year the number to be disposed of will also increase. The methods of disposal of 'bus bodies, lorries, and cars which have been widely adopted have given rise to serious complaints and the creation of conditions which are, to say the least, prejudicial to health. Since an Order was obtained last year prohibiting the creation of smoke by burning of such vehicles in respect of the largest of the Scrap Yards in the area there has been a welcome improvement.

There is, however, an equally serious situation remaining and that is the unsightly sprawl of burnt-out wrecks of 'buses and other vehicles which bespoil vast areas of the countryside. An Enforcement Order was sought to secure the removal of large numbers of such remains from a large area of land in the Parkhill district. After a Public Enquiry the Council's contention that the land was being so used without planning permission was confirmed and an Order was made that the land in question should be cleared within six months. The work of removing all the derelict vehicles bodies had been commenced by the end of the year.

Smoke nuisances were also created in other parts of the district from these same operations. After warnings there was no repetition of the excessive smoke emissions.

There is undoubtedly an urgent need for the establishment within the vicinity, possibly in conjunction with other Local Authorities, of means of disposing of vehicle bodies in such a manner as to create no nuisance, offence or inconvenience and to produce a residue with some value.

Spoil Banks

A constant watch is kept on all colliery spoilbanks in the area and on one in an adjoining area which has frequently caused complaints to be received from residents in Beech House Road, Hemingfield.

(a) Mitchells Main Colliery

There were high hopes for the success of the venture which was to transform a great sprawling, shapeless, ugly mass of colliery waste into a thing of beauty. This was some years ago but now, after considerable expenditure and much effort in applying chemicals, sowing seed and planting trees, we are presented with a sprawling, perhaps less displeasing, regimented heap with a general tendency to occasional over-heating and alopecia. It is ample evidence, if any is needed, that combustion in such a vast bulk of colliery waste is immensely difficult to control and will persist for many years. In the case of this particular Spoil Bank, control by fine water sprays had been continued for some years, all visible indications were that the combustion was being contained and there was no nuisance from smoke or fumes. When levelling operations were proceeding it was seen that a great proportion of its mass was still burning.

This was a mammoth task and it is hoped that success will eventually be achieved.

(b) Darfield Main Colliery

Even before the "face-lifting" operations at Mitchells Main had been completed, this particular spoil bank had been commenced. It grows and sprawls year by year and devours the countryside like some great monster. Its ever increasing bulk stultifies the efforts which have been made at nearby Mitchells Main. Fortunately no over-heating problems have arisen as yet.

(c) Wombwell Main Colliery

Control measures were continued on this huge, awkwardly shaped stack and no overheating was noticed during the year.

(d) Cortonwood Colliery

This stack is outside the area but has for many years been the source of complaint for residents in this area. Control measures including covering with soil have brought a significant improvement.

Mining towns are not the most beautiful places in the world and no one would seriously expect them to compare with Lulworth Cove and others similar. But I would suggest that residents in these towns have every right to expect something infinitely better. Great areas of what were formerly delightful hamlets and green fields have been obliterated completely and irrevocably. For years colliery waste has been dumped without thought for the consequences. We are constantly told by those expert in mining matters that such waste can be stowed in old workings and that

there is no need for it to be brought to the surface at all. If this could be done there is a tremendous area of land which could be put to a good use and the countryside would present a far more attractive picture.

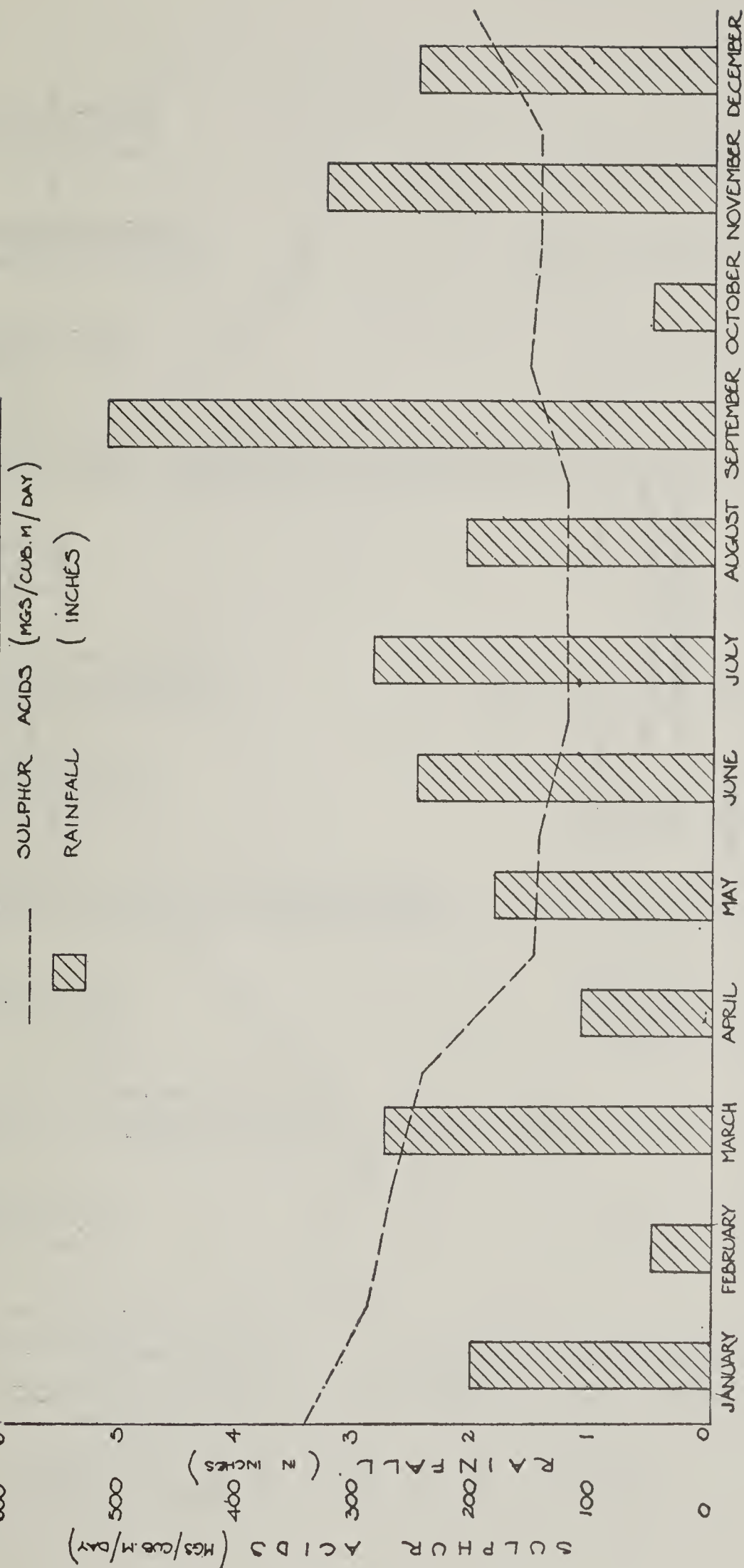
Non-Industrial Pollution

By far the largest and most injurious part of the pollution in this town arises from domestic sources. There are 6,259 occupied houses in the town and in these, with relatively few exceptions, although these are increasing, our most valuable indigenous raw material is being destroyed thoughtlessly, and wastefully in inefficient open firegrates and its poisonous products discharged into the atmosphere at a dangerously low level. The choking, nauseating fumes and grime cause untold damage to the health of inhabitants of the town, especially those who suffer from chest complaints; brickwork, stonework and metal structures are eroded, corroded and destroyed; vegetation is blackened and stunted; clothing and furnishings become dirty and worn prematurely; decorations very quickly show the effects of the products of pollution, and generally it is necessary to wage constant war on atmospheric pollution and its ravages.

There is evidence in many parts of the town that people are rebelling against atmospheric pollution. They have learned that there is no need to tolerate its effects, they are heating their homes with smokeless fuels and are decorating them in light, bright cheerful colours. They are appreciating increasingly that it is economically unsound to use fuel inefficiently and criminal to poison our neighbours.

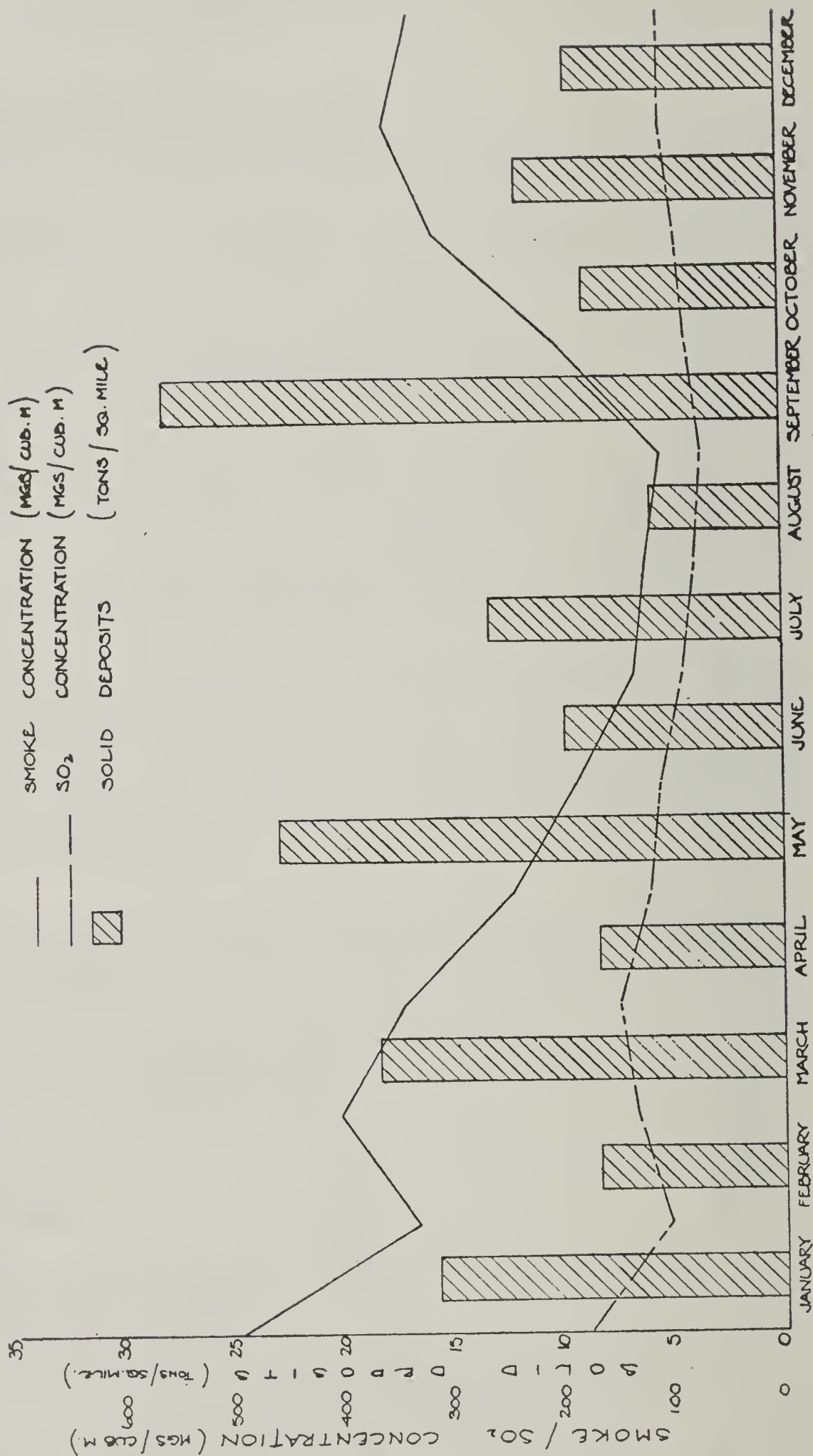
The graphs on the following pages give a pictorial representation of the three groups of pollution along with the rainfall for each month of the year. Two stations are maintained for the measurement of smoke and SO₂ concentration.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL U.D.C. 1965



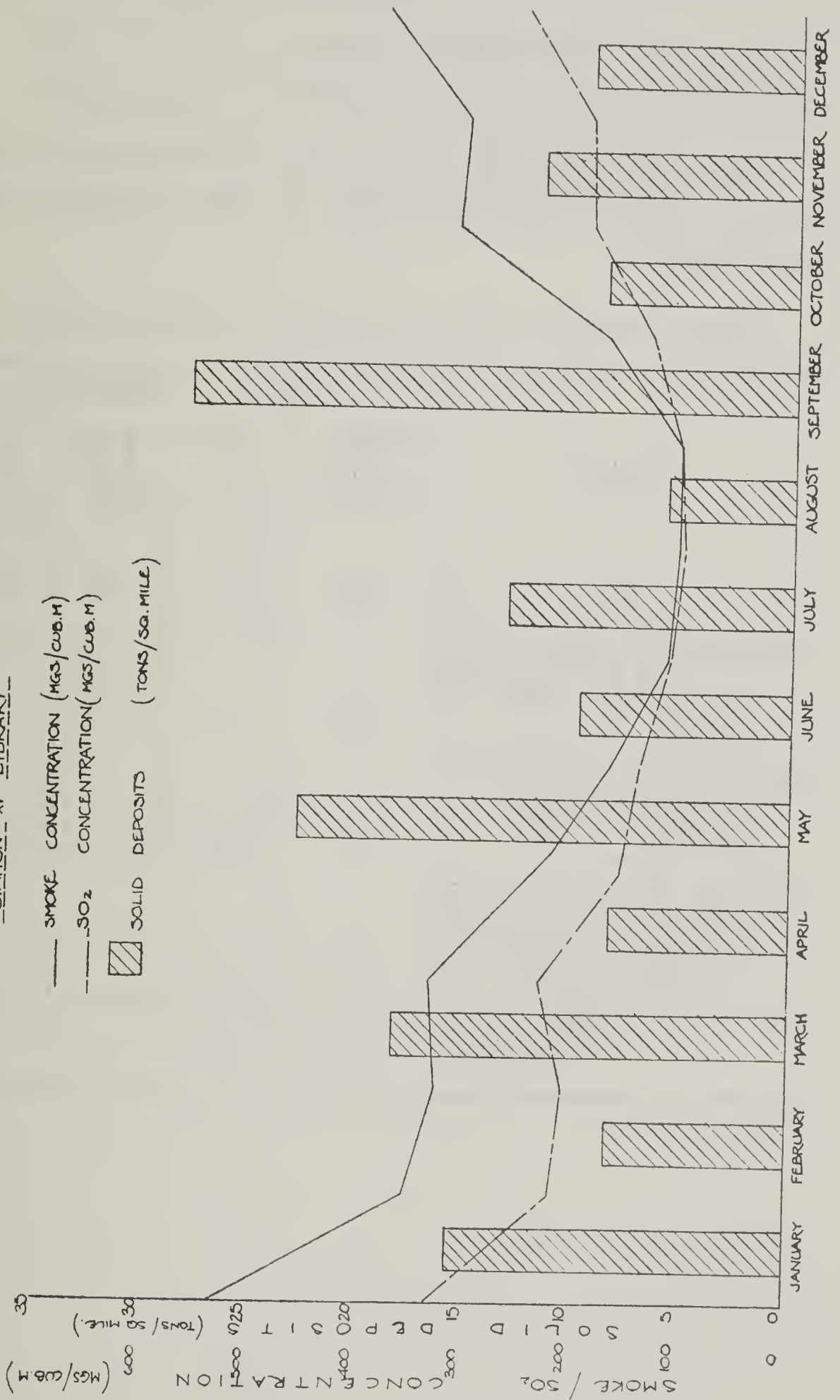
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION AT WOMBWELL U.D.C. 1965

STATION AT GABLES



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION W. WOMBWELL U.D.C. 1965

STATION AT LIBRARY



Factories Act, 1961

There are on the register 56 factories as follows :

Factories with Mechanical Power	.....	.....	.....	43
Factories without Mechanical Power	.....	.....	.....	13

Included in this total number of factories there are 9 bake-houses to which 107 visits were made. 88 visits to other factories were recorded.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	13	18	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	43	162	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises	3	15	—	—
TOTAL	56	195	—	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	11	11	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	5	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	10	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	26	26	—	—	—

OUTWORK

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Textile Weaving	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	—	—	—	—	—

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

It was possible to make a start on new and important duties which fall to my Department under this Act which came into operation in 1964. I have set out below in table form part of a report furnished to the Minister of Labour which contained the prescribed particulars to be submitted under Section 60 of the Act.

TABLE A. Registrations and General Inspections.

CLASS OF PREMISES	No of Premises Registered during the year	Total Number of Registered Premises at End of Year	No. of Registered Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	7	30	28
Retail Shops	14	83	51
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	1	14	—
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—

TABLE B. Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises — 124.

TABLE C. Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	143
Retail Shops	311
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	3
Catering Establishments open to the Public	57
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	—
Total	518
Total Males	210
Total Females	318

During the year 54 notices were served under various sections of the Act in respect of 209 defects. The following is an analysis of the notices served :—

Section of the Act	No. of Defects
4—Cleanliness	16
6—Temperature	23
7—Ventilation	8
8—Lighting	2
9—Sanitary Conveniences	63
10—Washing Facilities	27
11—Drinking Water	2
13—Sitting Facilities	2
15—Eating Facilities	1
16—Floors, passages, stairs	25
19—Dangerous Machinery	2
24—First Aid	18
50—Information for Employees	20
Total	209

The number of defects remedied at the end of the year was 121.

Notification of Accidents

Section 48 of the Act requires that notice of accidents involving loss of life or disablement for more than three days to be given to the Local Authority, Factory Inspector or other appropriate authority.

Quarterly returns are made to the Minister of Labour giving particulars of accidents. During the year 3 accidents were reported as follows :—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Knocking into fixed object | Female aged 39 |
| 2. Slipping down fixed steps | Male aged 16 |
| 3. Accident with hand tool | Male aged 19 |

There were no fatal accidents.

Special Report on Lighting Standards

The Ministry asked that a separate report be prepared on the enforcement of the requirements to provide “suitable and sufficient” lighting under Section 8. This report was to relate to the last three months of 1965 and is set out below.

- 1. A general impression of the standards of lighting, both natural and artificial, in offices and shops, including staircases, corridors, washplaces, etc. :**

The standard of lighting is generally satisfactory, especially in sales room areas of shops and parts of offices to which the public have access. Stockrooms of shops generally were less well lit but were still adequate. Natural lighting was poor on many staircases, corridors and over washing facilities.

- 2. Examples of unsatisfactory lighting and whether these were associated with any particular class of premises :**

Stockrooms and staircases to cellars and upper floors where the public were not admitted were in several cases unlit. Notices were served in 5 cases to have these defects remedied. Many premises, especially shops had outside water closets which were unlit and these were dealt with under Section 9.

- 3. Whether any specific standards of lighting, in terms of lumens, have been recommended in advice to occupiers :**

No specific standards were recommended but occupants were told of impending regulations to control lighting standards.

4. Whether any instances of excessive glare have been noticed and what standards have been used in assessing it :

One case of excessive glare was found. It was in a cashiers office of a tailoring shop. The cashier complained of eyestrain. The only lighting in the office consisted of a single bare 150 watt bulb fastened to the wall 18" above the working surface. It was considered that the position of the light source was too close to the line of vision of the employee working in the office. It was recommended that the light fitting be moved to ceiling height and when this was done no further trouble was reported although a slight loss of light intensity was noted.

5. Number of office premises found where lighting, either natural or artificial, in lumens per square foot, measured at the working place (or working plane) where work is done e.g. desk, filing cabinet, etc. was :—

Number of offices in survey — 22.

Lumens/Square foot	Number
Less than 5	Nil
5—10	Nil
10—15	2
15—25	8
Greater than 25	12

6. Standards of lighting in lumens per square foot in the working areas of shops, etc., stockrooms, packing departments, preparation rooms etc., compared with the standards of lighting in the selling areas :

Stockrooms, etc.				Selling areas.			
Less than 5	.....	.....	2	Less than 5	.....	.....	Nil
5—10	.....	.....	2	5—10	.....	.....	Nil
10—15	.....	.....	4	10—15	.....	.....	1
15—25	.....	.....	6	15—25	.....	.....	4
Greater than 25	.....	.....	8	Greater than 25	.....	.....	19

The four instances of lighting of stockrooms which fell below 10 lumens per square foot were in little used stockrooms.

The eight instances where lighting of stockrooms was greater than 25 lumens per square foot were all food shops where the preparation rooms had already been brought up to a good standard by the use of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

The one instance where lighting fell below 15 lumens per square foot was in a sewing shop where bales of cloth considerably obscured a proportion of the otherwise adequate lighting. The shop in question has since been closed and moved to larger premises.

Moveable Dwellings

35 caravans were parked on land in the area without licence at various times of the year. The areas in the town which are principally affected are Broomhill (land off Pontefract Road and at various points on the Ings), Lundhill (Greenland), land off Station Road, the Fairground, Park Street, and land off Netherwood Road.

The parking of such caravans presents considerable problems. The occupants are frequently of an undesirable type and are invariably engaged in the collection of rags, scrap metals, etc. There is no water supply, no sanitary accommodation, no drainage, no refuse storage accommodation, and the areas affected are littered with masses of discarded cartons, bottles, cans, motor car bodies etc., all of which give the countryside a most unprepossessing appearance.

A number of owners of land who had complied with a request to erect notice boards expressed their willingness to prosecute owners of caravans entering upon their land. This proved to be helpful and every effort was made to avoid prosecution but many visits were still required to secure the removal of such caravans. I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Chief Inspector of Police and his staff in the control of caravans etc.

71 inspections were made during the year.

Verminous Premises

4 Council owned houses and 47 privately owned houses were disinfested during the year. All the houses and furniture were treated in every case rehoused as a result of Slum Clearance activities at Jump and some cases were similarly treated in the Mitchells and Wombwell Main Areas.

A powdered insecticide is issued free of charge and many requests are received for advice on eradication of cockroaches, woodworm and other insects.

Rodent Control

Particular attention has been given to all known sources of infestation, including refuse tips, sewage works and allotments which have been regularly surveyed and treated when necessary.

All food premises, shops, canteens, etc., are inspected for evidence of infestation during the course of normal routine visits. Advice has been given on rodent proofing and other control measures. Several minor infestations of mice had been discovered in this way and successfully dealt with by the Department.

A sewer treatment was carried out during the year and the results were satisfactory. The regular treatment of sewers in your District over the past eighteen years has kept infestation at a very low level.

Two of your employees have been trained in modern methods of Rodent Control and one of these men is employed as much as possible on this work. Any complaints have been dealt with as quickly as possible. The following is an analysis of the work carried out during the period under review.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5)
	Non-Agricultural			(4) Total of columns 1, 2 & 3	
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling Houses (incl. Council houses)	(3) All other (incl. business premises)		
					Agri- cultural
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District	15	6259	330	6604	23
2. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	1	63	10	74	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	1	50	5	56	—
Ship rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	13	5	18	—
Minor	—				
3. Total number of properties inspected in the course of Survey under the Act	15	587	36	638	23
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	4	—	5	9	—
Ship rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	5	5	—
Minor	—				
4. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	—	—	110	110	—
Number of such properties found to be infested by :					
Common rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	7	7	—
Ship rat	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	—	—	—
House Mouse	—	—	—	—	—
Major	—	—	5	5	—
Minor	—				

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses (incl. Council houses)	All other (incl. business premises)	Total of columns 1, 2 & 3	Agri-cultural
5. Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections	171	764	158	1047	23
6. Number of infested properties (in Sections 2, 3 and 4) treated by L.A.	15	177	13	205	23
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which default action as taken following the issue of a Notice under Section 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	—
12. Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority brief particulars should be given here	—	—	—	—	—
13. Any other points of interest	—	—	—	—	—

Hairdressers and Barbers

Since the Council made Byelaws in 1953, hairdressers and barbers have been registered. There were on the register at the end of 1965 29 premises. 15 inspections were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness maintained is reasonably good.

Betting and Gaming Act 1960

When this Act came into operation a new class of premises came into being. These establishments, known as betting shops, could, it was felt, very easily create problems. The prospect of large numbers of adults gathering in these shops which, in many cases, had been established in existing houses, gave rise to thoughts of nuisance and inconvenience being caused to persons living in the neighbourhood.

In order to prevent any such conditions arising a standard of washing and sanitary accommodation was formulated and every one of the betting shops was required to comply. The wisdom of this requirement has been demonstrated by subsequent experience.

There were 15 betting shops in the Area. 15 Inspections were made during the year.

Public Conveniences

The new public convenience erected near the 'bus stop on Cemetery Road, Jump suffered further damage during the year.

Every effort is made to maintain the conveniences in a clean and efficient condition but it is virtually impossible to achieve this desired end due to the gross amount of wilful damage done to equipment and fittings. Members of the public occasionally make complaints concerning the damage and abuse and it would seem that the majority of decent citizens must suffer inconvenience and annoyance because of the thoughtless, wilful actions of a few. Full-time attendants would seem to be the only remedy.

I find it necessary once again to bring to your notice two most important matters.

The conveniences in the centre of the town, in Station Road, were constructed over 30 years ago and there are still no washing facilities. There is great need for an up-to-date block of conveniences and a good site for this purpose would be in the Old Market Place. Further, there is still need for additional conveniences in other parts of the town, especially in the vicinity of the Halfway House Hotel.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Type of Convenience	Number	Percentage
Water Closets	7981	99.9%
Pail Closets	4	.05%
Privy Middens	4	.05%

234 W.C.'s were constructed for new houses and other property. 60 additional W.C.'s were provided for existing property.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — 1965

Collection

The service is carried out entirely by the Council's own employees with four vehicles. There are 2 side-loading vehicles (one of 45 cwts. capacity and one of 60 cwts. capacity) and 2 dual-tip lorries, each of 18/20 cu. yards capacity. They are of all steel construction and diesel driven. All the four lorries are well maintained, kept well painted and are a credit to the township.

It has been necessary in the past to draw attention to the unsatisfactory garage accommodation used for the housing of vehicles. I am pleased to be able to say that the Council had agreed to the provision of a Central Depot for the joint use of my Department and the Highways Department and plans and estimates were being prepared later in the year. Such a Depot is urgently needed and it is hoped that nothing will arise to prevent the plans being realised.

Generally speaking a weekly collection was maintained throughout the year. Extreme difficulty is experienced from time to time due to shortage and unsuitability of labour.

The staff engaged on these duties are provided with donkey jackets, overalls, gloves, eyeshields and protective barrier cream. I have previously indicated the urgent need for washing facilities, dining room, clothing lockers etc. and it is planned to include such facilities in the proposed new Depot.

The weighing of refuse was continued and this makes for greater accuracy in the compilation of the following statistics.

During the year 3123 loads of refuse were collected as follows :—

Type of Vehicle		No. of Loads	No. of Tons	No. of working days	Daily Average	
					Loads	Weight Tons
No. 3 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	.....	661	2479	292	2.26	8.49
No. 5 Lorry 60 cwts. diesel	.....	1127	2957	320	3.52	9.24
No. 6 Lorry 45 cwts. diesel	.....	719	1438	326	2.21	4.41
No. 7 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	.....	616	2310	322	1.91	7.17

It is estimated that 3,123 loads weighed 9.184 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 premises was 1,415 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 479.6 tons.

The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year was 1.415 tons.

Disposal

Since the introduction of mechanical disposal of the town's refuse in 1955 the works has been carried out far more satisfactorily than was ever possible previously. There has been a financial saving and it is possible for the tip attendant to devote time to controlling insects on the tips. There is a noticeable absence of flies, crickets, woodlice and rodents from our tips. The constant application of B.H.C. Gammexane controls insects to a great extent and regular survey and baiting maintain a satisfactory control over rodents.

Top soil is removed before the land is tipped on, the refuse is consolidated in comparatively thin layers and the soil is replaced on top of the refuse. This system has, no doubt, contributed to the reduction in vermin and insects, reduced the danger of fire, brought a reduction in expenditure on tyres and has made it possible to dispense with the use of sleepers.

The refuse was disposed of as follows :—

Place	Number of Loads	Percentage
Wombwell Wood Quarry	3,123	100

CLEANSING COSTS

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cost per estimated ton	1	12	3		5	6	1	17	9
Cost per 1,000 population	773	12	0	132	2	0	905	14	0
Cost per 1,000 premises	2281	0	0	389	10	0	2670	10	0
INCOME	2381	0	0	—	—	—	2381	0	0
NETT COSTS	14805	0	0	2530	0	0	17335	0	0

The rate required for Public Cleansing (Street Cleansing excluded) was 10.22d.

Municipal Dustbin Scheme

Since the Council undertook to supply refuse bins to domestic premises under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 5,908 worn out bins have been replaced, 241 during the year under review.

The operation of a scheme such as this has brought considerable benefit. Refuse bins are part of the tools of refuse collection and to have a bin of adequate dimensions and of a satisfactory type is one of the factors in maintaining a regular weekly collection of domestic refuse.

The scheme has been in operation for approximately 15 years and the number of bins requiring renewal annually is showing a steady downward trend.

Trade Refuse

The Council has arrangements to remove trade refuse from 25 different premises. Such refuse is cleared twice weekly and when circumstances necessitate it butchers' and fishmongers' waste is removed more frequently.

Inspection of District

A total of 747 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and housing defects and 760 re-visits were recorded.

221 Informal Notices were served and of these 195 were complied with. 26 relating to 26 nuisances were carried forward.

During the year 297 complaints were received and all were dealt with.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in interviewing tenants, owners, contractors, estate agents, etc. at the office and at various types of property. There were 1,993 such interviews during the year.

Details are given below of defects remedied after informal discussion with the persons concerned or after the service of informal or formal notices.

Repairs and Renewals to Houses

Made dry — roof	92
Made dry — spouting	85
Made dry — pointing or structural plaster	34
Damp proof course inserted	18
Plaster work repaired	84
Floors repaired	26
Window frames repaired or renewed	36
Door frames and door repaired or renewed	21
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	45
Firebacks repaired or renewed	24
Coppers re-set, renewed or removed	27
Sinks renewed	36
Sash cords renewed	38
Chimneys repaired	24
Handrails fixed	8

Drainage

Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out	69
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	26
Inspection chamber covers renewed	24
Sink Gullies renewed	27
Vent shafts provided or repaired	54
Inspection chambers constructed	72
Choked drains cleared	438

Sanitary Accommodation

Water closet fittings repaired or renewed	62
Water service pipes repaired	67
Water closet structural repairs	14
Additional sanitary accommodation	61
Dustbins renewed or provided	241

Miscellaneous

Yards paved or pavement renewed	5
Large diameter water services installed	87
Accumulations of refuse cleared	27
Boundary and screen walls rebuilt	12
Water services repaired	42
Verminous houses cleansed	47
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	18

Referred to other Departments :

Water Board	47	Surveyor	51
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74 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

35 of these notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936 and 1961. 13 relating to nuisances, 11 to sanitary accommodation, 6 to the provisions of drainage and 5 to the provision of Paving and Drainage. 30 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

39 notices were served under Sections 35 and 53 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. They were served in cases of urgency where, having regard to all the circumstances there would have been unreasonable delay in remedying the defect by following the procedure prescribed in Sections 93 to 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936. All 39 of these notices were complied with.

The Local Authority is empowered to carry out necessary works within 9 days or 48 hours according to the Section under which the notice is served and to charge the owner with the cost thereof. In 9 cases the work was executed in default of the owner.

Salvage Reclamation

The gross income derived from Salvage during the year ended 31st March, 1965 was £2,128/12/6d. This figure represents an increase on last year's income.

The following table gives details of articles salvaged together with the amounts received for them.

Salvaged Materials	Weight				Totals		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Waste Paper	204	6	0	7	1,897	12	1
Textiles	4	15	0	12	76	1	9
Ferrous Metals	7	3	1	0	57	6	0
Non-Ferrous Metals	1	4	4	0	97	12	8
TOTALS	217	9	1	19	2,128	12	6

The salvage of waste paper was commenced by the Department in 1940.

Since that time to the end of March, 1966, 3,560 tons of waste paper has been collected. The income derived from these sales amounts to £28,962.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer :

R. BARNES, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer :

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer :

A. M. GILL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Clinic Medical Officers :

Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell
Dr. J. Byrne	Dr. I. McGilvray
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. Scott
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. K. Mathers	Dr. L. Taylor

Divisional Nursing Officer : Mrs. C. Dyson.

Health Visitors :

Mrs. D. Dyson	Mrs. D. M. Parry
Mrs. D. Gibson	Mrs. M. Ramsey
Mrs. A. M. Harston	Mrs. K. Rowe
Mrs. M. Jones	Mrs. C. Totty
(app. July, 1965)	Mrs. M. Tullie
Miss M. E. Lee	Miss D. Westerman
Mrs. F. A. Manley	Mrs. A. M. Widdison
(ret. June, 1965)	

Tuberculosis Health Visitor : Mrs. E. Beever.

Clinic Nurses :

Miss E. Durkin	Mrs. D. Hodgson
Mrs. J. Greensmith	Mrs. D. I. Turner
Mrs. P. A. Hewitt	

Midwives :

Miss S. E. Aitken	Mrs. B. Horsfield
(res. March, 1965)	Mrs. I. L. Jones
Miss B. Bailey	Mrs. B. Lounds
(res. September, 1965)	Mrs. D. Newton
Mrs. B. Burtoft	Miss A. C. Senior
Miss J. Clayton	Mrs. E. A. Staley
(app. October, 1965)	Mrs. M. Walters
Mrs. C. M. Dempsey	Mrs. L. Wilson
Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick	(deceased)
Miss M. Hammerton	Mrs. M. Wroe
(res. June, 1965)	

Home Nurses :

Mrs. M. Bexon	Mrs. R. Edwards
Mrs. V. Beech	Mrs. K. M. Hanson
Mrs. H. Biegalski	Mrs. M. Jarvis
Mrs. E. Brooks	Mrs. M. McConnell
Mrs. F. G. Cartwright	Mrs. H. Padgett
Miss B. Chapman	Mrs. B. Parker
Miss N. C. Crofton	Mrs. C. M. Wilson
Mrs. E. Cross	

Mental Welfare Officers :

Mr. J. Armitage	Mr. B. Whiteley
	(res. July, 1965)

Speech Therapist : (Post Vacant).

Senior Clerk : Mr. L. S. Wrigg.

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1965 was 79,070, compared with 77,960 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 652 in 1964, compared with 558 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1965 was 1,482, compared with 1,400 in 1964. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.7 per 1,000, compared with 18.0 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 81 in 1965. This represents 5.4% of the total births, compared with 5.3% in 1964, and 4.4% in 1963.

Stillbirths

There were 24 stillbirths during the year, compared with 35 during 1964. This gives a stillbirth rate of 15.9 compared with 24.4 in 1964 and with 15.7 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 830, which was 12 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.5 as compared with 10.8 in 1964. You will see in the table that this is lower than any figure for individual districts. This is because each district shows an adjusted rate whereas, unfortunately, no adjusted rate is available for the Division.

Maternal Mortality

There was one death from this cause during the year, which occurred in Dodworth. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was 0.66, compared with 0.16 for the administrative County and with 0.25 for England and Wales. While it is obvious that the divisional figure is some two to three times the national average, this only represents one death and there have been many years when no death at all occurred in the Division.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's Estimate of Population Mid 1965	Adjusted Rate Birth per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Rate Death per 1,000 pop.	Stillbirth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
Cudworth	1,746	9,120	19.0	13.4	10.6	32.3	26.6
Darfield	2,018	6,920	15.3	12.4	—	—	—
Darton	4,718	15,020	17.3	12.9	25.9	19.0	33.3
Dodworth	1,857	4,140	21.1	13.3	—	44.0	11.0
Royston	1,452	8,540	17.9	13.2	23.3	23.8	46.5
Wombwell	3,850	19,150	18.4	11.6	17.1	17.4	31.3
Worsbrough	3,420	16,180	18.0	13.8	15.7	19.1	28.2
<hr/>							
Rates for the Division	19,061	79,070	18.7	10.5	15.9	20.9	28.6
<hr/>							
Rates for the Administrative County		1,731,100	18.4	12.4	16.0	20.7	27.3
<hr/>							
England and Wales			18.0	11.5	15.7	19.0	26.9
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Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 31 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 19 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 30 and 24 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 20.7, compared with 21.4 for the previous year and with 19.0 for England and Wales.

I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 19 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life two of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather miscarriages and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. The number of deaths in this category remains remarkably constant from year to year, but in numbers as small as these they do represent some 10% of the infant deaths and as such must affect the figures considerably.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division was 28.6, compared with 27.3 for the administrative County. For the first time the Registrar General has provided a peri-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 26.9, I think it is fair to say that the divisional figure is roughly equivalent to both the County and national averages.

**TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS
IN THE DIVISION**

Cause			Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Total under four weeks	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	Total
Prematurity	.....	.....	9	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Congenital Heart	.....	.....	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis	.....	.....	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Cerebral anoxia	.....		2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Meningococcal Infection	.....	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	.....		2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Gastro-Enteritis	.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Hydrocephalus and Meningocele	.....	.....	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Oesophageal Atresia			1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL			19	1	1	—	21	5	4	—	1	31

Smallpox Vaccination

You will see from the table that some 469 were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, which represents an increase of 72 compared with 1964. You will recall that in 1961, 554 children were vaccinated and in 1962 this rose to a bumper figure of 1,516 due to the proximity of Smallpox at Bradford. In 1963 the number vaccinated fell to 218 and since then steady progress has been made towards the figure which appertained previously.

District			Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
Cudworth	.....	.....	33	—
Darfield	.....	.....	55	5
Darton	.....	.....	114	—
Dodworth	.....	.....	31	—
Royston	.....	.....	43	—
Wombwell	.....	.....	115	1
Worsbrough	.....	.....	70	2
TOTAL			461	8

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the state of immunity in each Urban District. The figures for the division show very little change compared with 1964. The percentage of children immunised in the pre-school age-group shows some improvement, and the percentage immunised in the school age-group shows some reversal, so that the overall figure was very similar to previous years. Immunisation against Whooping Cough continued to improve, the figures showing an increase of 4% compared with the previous year.

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	0-4 years		Years	Years	Years
	No.	%	0-15	0-4	5-15
Cudworth	592	68.9	88.7	69.0	93.1
Darfield	443	71.4	88.0	71.6	94.3
Darton	1140	92.1	79.7	85.8	76.4
Dodworth	361	99.0	96.5	99.0	94.9
Royston	647	82.6	87.2	82.6	89.0
Wombwell	1185	69.1	75.2	69.5	77.8
Worsbrough	998	71.0	79.0	81.8	77.9
TOTAL	5366	76.9	82.0	78.1	84.8

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1965. Rather fewer children were immunised with primary doses, but rather more children were given booster doses. This is because more children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1965	
	Primary	Booster
Cudworth	290	108
Darfield	130	142
Darton	452	329
Dodworth	138	55
Royston	247	219
Wombwell	399	207
Worsbrough	315	260
TOTAL	1,971	1,320

Poliomyelitis

One case of the disease was notified during the year but contrary to the usual trend this did not have a marked effect on the vaccination statistics. The disease occurred in a child at a time when the rest of the school had just been vaccinated against the disease so that the Health Department were in a happy position of having to take very little action. During the year 1,783 children were vaccinated with three doses, slightly more than were vaccinated during 1964. This makes a grand total of 33,979 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 9,006 have received a fourth dose.

School Health Service

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection fell during the year to a total of 3,105. A table showing the work carried out in this connection is shown overleaf. There was some slight decline in the number of children attending Specialist Clinics, but this was hardly significant.

TABLE SHOWING POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT DURING 1965
Primary Course of Oral (3 doses)

Children born in	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbrough	Total
1965	35	25	37	33	43	60	74	307
1964	95	68	177	83	108	180	168	879
1963	24	5	35	8	8	15	20	115
1962	24	2	20	10	9	7	23	95
1958-61	64	6	35	17	52	26	26	226
OTHERS								
Under 16								
years	51	—	38	13	11	18	30	161
TOTAL	293	106	342	164	231	306	341	1783
Boosters (4th Doses)								
All age Groups eligible	552	105	415	136	391	303	633	2535

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District		Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth	.....	141	45	65	58
Darfield	.....	70	20	11	1
Darton	.....	142	36	47	14
Dodworth	.....	41	8	9	5
Royston	.....	119	16	17	6
Wombwell	.....	233	23	9	22
Worsbrough	.....	135	16	19	48
Other areas	.....	—	—	—	30
TOTAL		881	164	177	184

SUMMARY OF CHILDREN EXAMINED AND DEFECTS FOUND

District	Number Satisfactory	Number Unsatisfactory	EYE		E.N.T.		HEART		LUNGS		Orthopaedic		OTHER	
			Treat-Observe-ment		Treat-Observe-ment		Treat-Observe-ment		Treat-Observe-ment		Treat-Observe-ment		Treat-Observe-ment	
Cudworth	338	1	14	33	6	9	2	7	2	1	8	4	13	20
Darfield	400	1	31	21	6	14	1	2	—	5	1	6	9	28
Darton	314	—	14	18	6	4	1	2	2	1	7	2	12	20
Dodworth	73	—	6	32	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	10
Royston	380	—	36	113	6	9	1	10	2	4	3	2	4	33
Wombwell	1025	—	57	94	8	22	—	12	4	2	10	7	23	53
Worsbrough	426	1	25	16	12	23	1	1	1	6	2	9	7	34
Barnsley	149	—	4	38	3	1	—	2	1	1	3	5	4	6
Total	3105	3	187	365	50	85	6	36	12	21	35	36	75	204

B.C.G. VACCINATION 1965

	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number Vaccinated	Remarks
Cudworth	266	21	7.9	233	218	Some absentees
Darfield	384	44	11.5	340	340	
Darton	239	12	5.0	222	211	Some absentees
Dodworth	131	19	14.5	106	100	
Royston	63	7	11.1	56	54	2 absent for vaccination only
Wombwell	758	51	6.7	667	667	
Worsbrough	628	52	8.3	576	576	
Barnsley Girls' High School	54	2	3.7	51	48	A few absentees
TOTAL	2523	208	8.2	2251	2214	
Contact Scheme	42	5	11.9	37	31	

Midwifery and Maternity Services

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives was 543, compared with 558 in the previous year. There were 939 institutional confinements, compared with 833 in 1964. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 59% to 64% in 1965. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 82.5%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued, and in 1965 only 2 patients had Gas and Air, compared with 80 in 1964.

Pethidine	81
Gas and Air alone	—
Gas and Air and Pethidine	2
Trilene alone	133
Trilene and Pethidine	234
TOTAL	450

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was again a fall in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and the number of attendances also showed some slight decline. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics. The Darfield Ante-Natal Clinic closed during the year for lack of attendances.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division again showed some increase. During 1965, 42,945 attendances were made showing an increase of approximately 2½% over the previous year.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES DURING 1965

District	Total Number of children attending	Number of Attendances
Cudworth	481	3,989
Darfield	206	3,246
Darton	416	3,559
Staincross	295	3,645
Gawber	68	1,103
Dodworth	344	3,155
Royston	539	6,462
Wombwell	613	7,394
Jump	89	1,379
Worsbrough	468	5,315
Birdwell	176	1,987
Blacker Hill	103	1,711
TOTAL	3,798	42,945

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Clinic	Number of Women Attending Ante-Natal Clinics		Total Number of Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics		Attendances at Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital Booked Patients	By Domiciliary Booked Patients
Cudworth	85	—	637	67	96	99
* Darfield	7	2	22	2	149	221
Darton	10	15	66	25	126	86
Gawber	1	—	18	—	—	—
Royston	114	53	807	54	32	104
† Wombwell	—	—	—	—	175	28
Worsbrough	33	18	327	18	72	31
TOTALS	250	88	1877	166	650	569

* This clinic closed on the 5th March, 1965.

† No sessions between the 1st June and 1st October, 1965.

HEALTH VISITING

	Visits to children born in 1965	Visits to children born in 1964	Visits to children born in 1960-63	Total Visits under 5 years	Geriatric other than for domestic help	TOTAL
Effective Visits	5360	4749	6867	16976	2282	20484
No access Visits	564	301	300	1165	100	1268

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by Health Visitors and allied staff was 20,484. This shows a decline of some 4,000 visits during the year and I am sorry to report that the number of visits to children under the age of 5 years showed a substantial decline. I am afraid that this can only reflect the increasing difficulty which the Department has experienced in recruiting qualified Health Visiting staff.

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,425 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique 5 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation.

Home Nursing Service

There was a slight decrease in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 42,222 visits were made, compared with 43,459 in the previous year. This does not by any means reflect the amount of work done by the Home Nursing Service, as I know that with improved liaison with the Geriatric Service more difficult cases have frequently been referred to the Home Nurses and it is perhaps the quality of the work rather than the number of visits which is of paramount importance.

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues again showed a slight increase on those made in the previous year.

	No. of issues		No. of issues
Bedding—blankets	10	Mattresses	69
pillows	7	Pressure rings	101
pillow-cases	14	Rubber Sheets	232
sheets	10	Urinal Bottles	160
Bed Cradles	50	Crutches	36
Bed pans	246	Walking Aids	56
Bed rests	92	Wheel Chairs—Adult	71
Bedsteads with poles	39	Wheel Chairs—Junior	12
Bedsteads—other	16	Adult Cot	5
Commodes	92	Fracture Boards	6
Cushions—Dunlopillo	7		

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1965.

District	Total No. of cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	Visits made					Total
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Disease	Tuberculosis	Maternal Compli-cations	
Cudworth	224	73	2405	853	10	103	77	3503
Darfield	107	74	2885	108	—	—	15	3008
Darton	232	141	7041	1424	—	—	9	8474
Dodworth	81	53	2925	184	—	—	16	3125
Royston	134	81	3902	207	—	4	6	4119
Wombwell	401	244	10433	1737	17	310	103	12649
Worsbrough	233	128	6415	789	—	28	72	7344
TOTAL	1412	794	36006	5302	27	445	298	42222

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. During the year only one case received a total of 8 hours service. Difficulties in recruitment of suitable types of persons to act as sitters continued, and the Department would welcome enquiries from inhabitants in the Division who would be willing to do the work.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year remained about the same. I feel that it is important that we should encourage more patients to make the effort to visit the Chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment, not only is domiciliary treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that the old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the Clinic. I think that many of the old people who are unfit to attend the clinic during the winter months could well manage during the summer months, and I hope that we shall see a trend in this direction.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year remained almost stationary, while the number of hours expended rose by nearly 3%. This is a welcome trend as it is felt that some of the cases have too few hours to really benefit and efforts will be made to give maximum improvement to recipients in this category.

Category	Number of Cases			Hours Employed
	From previous year	New Cases	TOTAL	
Over 65 years	656	144	800	129467
Under 65 years :				
Chronic Sick	71	25	96	13644
Mentally				
Disordered	1	1	2	818
Maternity	—	11	11	616
Others	16	4	20	4223
TOTAL	744	185	929	148768

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

AREA	No. of Sessions held	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME			No. of TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME		
		Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.
Cudworth	71	110	1	—	521	5	—	38	1	—	200	1	—
Darfield	107	193	6	—	940	22	—	102	8	—	436	39	—
Darton	140	238	22	—	1044	26	—	115	9	—	631	28	—
Dodworth	102	178	3	—	840	11	—	36	2	—	188	11	—
Royston	134	191	8	2	1046	15	5	89	3	—	384	11	—
Wombwell	199	374	7	4	1616	35	4	98	1	—	445	8	—
Worsbrough	193	292	6	—	1573	40	—	76	6	—	480	8	—
Divisional Totals	946	1576	53	6	7580	154	9	554	30	—	2764	106	—

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal :

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal :					Under 16 years		Over 16 years	
					M	F	M	F
i.	Local Education Authority :							
a.	While at school or liable to attend school				3	4	—	—
b.	On leaving special school				—	—	—	1
c.	On leaving ordinary school				2	1	—	—
ii.	Police or by the Courts				—	—	—	—
iii.	Other sources (transfer from other districts re-ascertainments, etc.)				—	—	—	—
					<hr/>			
TOTAL					5	5	—	1

B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1965 :

							Under 16 years		Over 16 years		
							M	F	M	F	
i.	By reason of death	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	1	—
ii.	Reclassified	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
iii.	Removal to hospitals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	1	—	2
iv.	Transfer to other districts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—	—
							<hr/>				
TOTAL							—	1	1	2

C. Particulars of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1965 :

					Under 16 years		Over 16 years	
					M	F	M	F
Care and Guidance					24	21	102	110

D. Short Term Accommodation :

2	2	3	7
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Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-normal Patients :

Training facilities for the Division were provided at the Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training provided by the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. Large. This department continued to take nursery children for early toilet training and this policy has been very successful. By the end of the year, plans were in an advanced stage to provide a Special Care Unit in the grounds to cater for some patients who are at present unable to attend the centre and for some who do attend the centre but who need the special facilities that such a unit could provide.

The impetus of contract work continued and production increased. Most of the work was carried out for County Supplies Department and this included 16,400 work-holder cases, 1,525 bags of firewood, 304 test tube racks, 98 art easels, 12 playhouse screens,

24 trucks on castors, 992 battledore bats, 672 tea towels, 702 pillow cases, 200 cot sheets, 170 pinarettes and numerous orders for Curtains for new schools, clinics, etc.

The Parent Teachers Association continued to do valuable work. Their Annual Garden Party raised £40 despite a rainy day and many members and friends contributed money and help to the organisation. The Adult Wing had a summer outing to Bridlington and the Junior Wing went to Cleethorpes. Social events such as a social evening for the adults and a Christmas Party for the juniors were organised. Thanks are due to the Parent Teachers Association for their financial help in these projects and also for the help of members in preparing food, etc. at these events.

Hostel Accommodation

Two females over the age of 16 years were admitted to the Healey Croft Hostel at West Ardsley, Nr. Leeds. This is a new hostel provided by the County Council for adult sub-normal patients.

Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admissions to mental hospitals during 1965.

Hospital	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Storthes Hall	53	11	64
Stanley Royd	16	14	30
The Retreat, York	1	1	2
City General, Sheffield	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	71	26	97
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Classification of Admissions

	Patients under 65 years	Patients over 65 years	TOTAL
Informal Section 5	45	17	62
Compulsory Section 29	15	8	23
Compulsory Section 25	10	1	11
Compulsory Section 26	1	—	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	71	26	97
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

After Care

29 new patients were added to the After-Care Register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is ten more than were referred in the previous year and shows the growing appreciation of the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED.

Age Group	Training Centre	Assisting in the Home	Working	Unable to be trained because of physical disability	Training Centre place refused	Still at School	Total
FEMALE							
Over 16 yrs.	30	40	18	12	12	—	112
Under 16 yrs.	10	—	—	3	—	—	13
MALE							
Over 16 yrs.	27	12	56	4	6	—	105
Under 16 yrs.	21	—	—	4	—	1	26
TOTALS	88	52	74	23	18	1	256

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